ed to the same controlling influence in regard to the re-

nd expressed the opinion to which I have adverted, most, seems to me, be regarded as a very extraordinary occur-mes in politics.

It was plainly the duty of the Committee on Credentials

the might of their respective claims, on when it is considered that no such pledge was remed at any previous National Democratic Convention med at any previous National Democratic Convention many person—that at one of them the delegates on an entire State (Virginia) were permitted to answer their determination in advance not to support a tain nomination, if it should be made, without causa question to be raised in regard to their seats in convention, and that they carried such refusal into full cet, without subjecting themselves of their State to the troaches of their associates in other States—that this very evention contained, without dispute as to their eligibility, course from several States who could not enter into such effect, without subjecting the matter States—that this very convention contained, without dispute as to their telgibility, delegates from several States who could not enter into such bedge without violating the instructions of their constitutions, and whose intentions not to enter into such pledge without violating the instructions of their constitutions, and whose intentions not to enter into it were not concealed—that the convention itself had previously and expressly refused to impose such a pledge upon its mempions, and that on the very committee which so imperiously demanded it from the New York delegates, there were members who openly denounced its exaction as an outrage, declared their utter unwillingness to take it themselves, and who, also, were negerableless recognised as eligible and fit members of the convention;—when these things are considered, is it possible that any right minded citizen among its cur fail to regard this treatment of the New York delegates as an indignity to them, and to their state, of the fankests, character? If it is our mistortine to live in a community with whom it is necessary to resort to argument to prove this, whose minds do not rush to that conclusion at the mere presentation of the subject, it is of every linds importance to us what is said or done in a democratic convention. Others may think differently, and I have neither the right nor the disposition to become their accusers. But speaking for myself, and for myself only, is do to hesitate to say that the representatives of the radical democracy of this State were entirely right in their appreciation of the treatment they received, and in the radical democracy of this State were entirely right in their appreciation of the treatment they received, and in the course may adopted. Were I to advise them, or those whom they expresented, to any steps which would indicate the slighter insensibility on their part to the degrading distinction that was applied to them, I should, in my best judgment, be courseful and their part

aving made so poor a return for a whole life of public is received at their hands. 
The examititee carried out their designs to the extent of power; and the question occurs, did the convention relieve your delegates or yourselves from the injustice leir committee? Most sincerely do I wish that I could a so. But is that possible? That the differences be in the two delegations were irreconciliable, was apparable to that body; nor was there room for a moment's doubt at least one of the delegations would not attempt to seen the Sato, unless their right to do so exclusively; examined and decided by the convention; and it had the became too late for the convention; of oils duty in the State, unless their right to do so exclusively mined and decided by the convention; and it had some too late for the convention to do its duty in r, when it appeared that the resolution not to take a was common to both delegations. There was there way in which the difficulty could be propered of, than by examining into and deciding upon eting claims before them. The unavoidable religing to do so, was to cause the proceedings of the nt be regarded as without authority in New the expecient of admitting both delegations well enough in a case where the difference them was not one of principle, and where both sily assented to the arrangement, but was wholly ble to the one under consideration. The matter it there is now called upon to sustain. Your delegates a exclusive right to represent the democracy of a the convention, and officed to maintain their before that hody by documentary proof. Their rejected, and on what ground? Not, certainly, and that they were able.

exist.

On all sides the most expedient means to carry out this policy were adopted with alacrity and good feeling. Their first sep was to interdict the introduction of slavery into the northwestera Territory, now covered by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Ilinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This imay justly be regarded as being in the main a southern measure. The subject was first brought forward in Congress by Mr. Jeffereon. Virginia made the cession of territory upon which the ordinance was intended to operate; and the representatives from all the slaveholding States gave it a unanimous support. Doubts have arisen in the minds of some, whether the ordinance of 1787 was authorized by the articles of confederation. A bill was introduced in the new Congress, at its first session under the constitution, recognising and adapting it to the new organization; and it has ever since been treated and regarded as a valid act. This bill received the constitutional approbation of President Washington, whose highest and sworn duty it was to support the constitution under which it was enacted. Nor was the north backward in doing its part to sustain the policy which had been wisely adopted. They assented to the insertion of provisions in the constitution necessary and sufficient to protect that interest in the States, and they did more.

The trubble experienced as the constitution of the policy which had been wisely adopted.

been precognized and carried out, are highly honorable to the whole country. The peculiar liability of the subject to the whole country. The peculiar liability of the subject to the whole country. The peculiar liability of the subject to the six-web-dding as in the non-stave-holding States, may have been assessed attemption of the peculiar liability of the subject of the six-web-dding as in the non-stave-holding States, may have been and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the six and good feeling of the good feeling of the people in wave quarter of the good feeling of the good f

Entertaining these views of the constitution, I could not Buttain.

Entertaining these views of the constitution, I could not, by my vote, contribute to the proposed sanction of this new principle in the administration of the federal government, without, at the same time, avowing myself to be in favor of the extension of slavery in the abstract; and this I can never do. Those who agrees with me in regard to the existence of the power and the expediency of our exercising it, and can still bring their minds in dissent from this conscious, must have more light upon the subject, or have greater power of discriminating, than I possess. I do, therefore, unhesistatingly approve of the course you propose to pursue, in withholding your votes from Governor Cass, and shall do so myself. If no other candidates than those now before the country are presented, I shall now tote for President. The manner in which our political brethern in other non-slaveholding States shall dispose of their suffrages is for them to determine; and with it we have nothing to do. But that they accord with us in the opinion as to the existence of the power in question, and the expediency of exercising it whenever the occasion for so doing arrives, we have the best reasons to know.

The power—the existence of which is, at this late day, denied—is, in my opinion, fully granted to Congress by the constitution. Its language, the circumstances under which it was adopted, the recorded explanations which accompanied its formation, the construction it has received from our highest judicial tribunals, and the very solemn and repeated confirmations it has derived from the measures of the government, leave not the shadow of a doubt in my mind in regard to the authority of Congress to exectise

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This may just be regarded as being in the main a souther measure. The subject was first brought forward in Congress by Mr. Jefferson. Virginia made the cossion of the constitution of the property of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution in the constitution of the constitution of the constitution in the constitution of the constitution in the constitution of provisions and the policy which had been wisely adopted. They assented to the insertion of provisions in the constitution of provisions and the constitution of provisions of the constitution of provisions and the policy which had been wisely adopted. They assented to constitution of provisions and the policy which had been wisely adopted. They assented to the insertion of provisions in the constitution of provisions and the policy which had been wisely adopted. They assented to the insertion of provisions in the constitution of provisions and the policy which had been wisely adopted. They assented to the insertion of provisions in the constitution of provisions in the constitution of provisions and the policy which had not actually adopted the insertion of provisions in the constitution of provisions and adopted and the constitution of the provision of provisions are constituted to the provision

setts have responded to the call for a convention at Wor cester on Wednesday next, and have declared that they will not vote for Gen. Taylor. Other signs are appear ing against them. For example: we understand that i the town of Fayette, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, 300 whigs and 12 democrats have signed a declaration tha they will not vote for either of the nominees.

It seems that our worthy friend, Mr. Andrew Stewa of Pennsylvania, went out of his way in the House of Representatives yesterday, to make a fling at us. We care not. For more than forty years we have been as saulted by ribalds and by empirics—sometimes by witles editors, and at others by feeble members of Congress We despise their pointless shafts-invidious as well as sil ly in the present instance, because our age is some year short of Mr. Clay's. We are happy to see that a man o talent and of principle has at length come forward as candidate for Mr. S.'s district-for it is high time that hi constituents should have a man to represent them, who in this progressive age, is not ineffably behind it in com mercial principles and in sound finance. It is time for them to have a representative of whom they are no ashamed-one who has sense enough to come to right conclusions, and talents sufficient to support them.

dispussed, that the belief that your delegates were sent admission on the ground of the opinions entertained by admission on the ground of the opinions entertained by their constituents upon the question of the prohibition of their constituents upon the question of the prohibition of slavery in the territories, is very general in this State. The question of power is certainly as clear in the processing adopted by the convention renders it and as to the territories, my opinion was also made known in a still more soleum form, by giving the executive appropriate the executive appropriate of the prohibition of the prohibition of the territories, in y opinion was also made known in a still more soleum form, by giving the executive appropriate that their delegates of the territories, my opinion was also made known in a still more soleum form, by giving the executive appropriate that their delegates of the executive appropriate that their delegates were rejected for the commee of a convention, in the deliberations and for the nonmee of a convention, in the deliberations and directly contrary to, the views expressions. Honest and well appropriate the political field, to find their yotes domanded for the nonmee of a convention, in the deliberations and directly contrary to, the views expressions. Honest and well appropriate the political field, to find their yotes domanded for the nonmee of a convention, in the deliberations and directly contrary to, the views expressions. Honest and well appropriate the political field, to find their yotes domanded for the nonmee of a convention, to the derivors of the territories, as it is in regard to that District and as to the territories, as it is in regard to that Blostic and as to the territories, as it is in regard to that Blostic and as to the territories, as it is in regard to that Blostic and as to the territories, as it is in regard to that the executive appr

In a nomine of a convention, in the deliterations and interest in the second which they were not deemed worthy of participations. It cannot, under such circumstances, refrain from constring with you in the apprion, that the decisions of that convention are in no degree binding upon the democracy of this State, or antitled to any other weight in their estimate of the state, multiled, as yo other weight in their estimate of the state is the state in the state in the state in the state in the state is a star States, and peopled by more than four millions of freemen, in the state is the state state state in the state in the state in the state is a star state, and peopled by more than four millions of freemen, in the state is the state in the state is a few words, and in a stan er which will not. Thop, increase, if it does not alimitable, the existing excitement in the public mind.

The litteration of the superior in the public mind.

The litteration of our government were not increased. But they knew, also, that its specification as the revolution, as delineated in the Declaration of Independence; and they were too ingenuous in their disposition to state and the state of the superior to concent the impressions by which they have been stated in the state of the superior of the state in the state of the superior of the state in the state of the superior of of

The "Boston Courier" of the 19th contains an address o the people of Massachusetts, signed by Messrs. C. F. Adams, Charles Sumaer, Samuel Hoar of Concord, H. Wilson of Natick, and several other whigs of influence, outting forth their objections against General Taylor, and oncludes thus:

Soliciones trus;

Believing that the support of General Taylor's nominaion is required by no obligation of party fidelity, and that
o acquiesce in it would be the abandonment of principles
which we hold most dear, treachery to the cause of freelom, and the uter prostration of the interests of free-labor and the rights of freemen—
The undersigned, whigs of Massachusetts, call upor

heir fellow-citizens throughout the Commonwealth, who re opposed to the nomination of Cass and Taylor, to meet a convention at Worcester, on Wednesday, the 25th day of fune current, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to take such steps as the ascession shall demand, in support of the principles to which they are pledged, and to co-operate with the other ree States in a convention for this purpose.

Among the many works that are now constantly being ent forth from the press in the way of fiction, or light cading, as it may be more properly called, now and then a gem of pure water is offered to our delighted acthen a gem of pure water is offered to our delighted aceptance. Such we consider the case with regard to
he two following works kindly sent us by Mr. Franck
faylor. One, entitled Jane Eyre, has received many
and various opinions from the public. Some conlemn it as unworthy of receiving patronage, and othres speak of it in terms of unqualified praise. With
the latter we coincide. It is a work evincing much
originality in its author, and has several scenes in
t of intense interest, and evolving a fine moral.
The other work, (Self-control,) by Mary Brunton,
has also interested us greatly. To the female its
itle would excite curiosity sufficient to its perusal; and we think, were its principles laid to
heart, and made the guide of daily actions, they would
rise edified from its reading, strengthened in their resolves heart, and made the guide of daily actions, they would rise edified from its reading, strengthened in their resolves to become wiser and better. These are the first of the series of the Home Library, published by Wilkins, Car-ier, & Co. They are handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with fair type, and in every respect so executed as to render them worthy of a place in a select library.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1848.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1848.

To the Editor of the Union:
Sir: It is expected that to-morrow, the 27th instant, will be taken up in the Senate a bill of venue for the District of Columbia, upon the passage of which the safety of the right of the heirs of Gen. Kosciusko to the property which General Kosciusko brought here from Poland in 1798, as well as the security of that honor and good name which I brought to this country of my asylum, wholly depend.

Efforts being made out of doors to divert the members from considering duly the importance of that bill, I respectfully beg you to publish in your paper the enclosed lopy, which is an answer to a communication in this respect which had appeared in the National Intelligencer and some other papers.

pect which had appeared in an assume other papers.

By extending to it the liberality of your columns, you will greatly oblige all the heirs of Gen. Kosciusko, as well as your most respectfully obedient servant,

G. TOCHMAN,

Attorney of the heirs WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1848.

Washington, D. C., June 24, 1848.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Gentlemen: We beg the privilege to answer the communication headed "To the Public," which appeared in your paper of the 22d instant.

A peution has been presented to Congress, praying for the passage of a special act of venue to enable the heirs of Gen. Kosciusko, and their attorney (G. Tochman) to remove from this District the trial of certain cases involving the right of the former to a property which Gen. Kosciusko brought here from Poland in 4798, and the security of the good name and honor of the latter, assailed from political motives by a diplomatic representative of a foreign country near this government."

That petition has been supported by an affidavit of G. Tochman, and an affidavit of five most respectable citizens of this District, testifying their belief that fair and impartial trial of the cases alluded to cannot be had in this District. And it has been also supported by another petition of more than 330 citizens of the District, praying for the passage of the general law of venue, who signed it upon learning from G. Tochman that the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives objected to recommending the passage of the special act of venue in behalf of the heirs of General Kosciusko and of Major Tochman, their attorney. This is certainly stronger evidence of the absolute necessity of passing the law of venue for the relief of the heirs of General Kosciusko and of G. Tochman, their attorney, than any party in any ccuntry, governed by written laws and constitution, ever produced to the legislative body on similar occasion. It is then surprising that, in face of such conclusive evidence in this respect, the writer of the communication to which this is an answer, denounces the bill of venue pending before the Senate to be "entirely useless."

Of a similar character is also his allegation that the

rates are pending before the Senate to be "entirely useless."

Of a similar character is also his allegation that the bill is one-sided and defective, &c. It provides that the suggestion for the removal of any case be supported by an affidavit of the party or of his attorney, and an affidavit of one or more citizens of the District, testifying that fair and impartial trial of the case cannot be had in the District. And it further provides that the proceedings had upon the suggestion be certified by the court of the District to the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who may in shis discretion either order he record of the case to be transmitted to the United States circuit court for Maryland, or to the United States circuit court for Wignia, or wholly to refuse states circuit court for Maryana, or to the United states circuit court for Virginia, or wholly to refuse such motion, if he should think proper to do so. And ill these proceedings in the cases hereafter depending in the courts of the District are to be had upon notice on the opposite party at least ten days before the rial of the case. These provisions certainly do not show the one-saled and defective character of the bill. On the nontrary, they restrain the removal of cases from this Dis-net more than does the law of venue in any other part of the Union. In the State of Maryland, of which this Disthe Union. In the State of Maryland, of which this District was formerly a part, the civil, equity, and craminal cases are removed from one court to another, under the provisions of the statutes of 1804, chap. 55; 1809, chap. 138; and 1835, chap. 346, upon the suggestion, supported merely by the affidavit of the party or of his attoracy; and, upon similar suggestion and evidence, any case can be cemoved from one United States circuit court to another, ander the provisions of the act of Congress of 1839, chap.

ander the provisions of the act of congress of cost, and 36, sec. 8.

The insinuation that the act of venue would be a "slur and insult to the judiciary of the District," needs no other answer than that such law exists in every part of the Union, and in every civilized country where the rights of the parties are respected; and it never has been thought or considered by any court, nor anybody else, that it should be "a slur, or insult," to any court—the purport of changing the venue being solely to secure the ends of justice, where local influence or other contingent circumstances endanger its administration, or place in jeopardy the trial of a case involving the rights of the parties.

where local influence or other contingent circumstances endanger its administration, or place in jeopardy the trial of a case involving the rights of the parties.

Not less unsound is the allegation of the "utter unconstitutionality of the bill, in giving to the circuit court of the United States jurisdiction over causes in which citizens of the District of Columbia are parties." That the Congress has full power to legislate in the premises has been decided many years ago, by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Hepburn and Dundas vs. Elizey, (2 Cranch's Rep. 342, and 1 Dalias' Cond. Rep., 444 and 445.) And this objection, in this case, has been fully answered by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in his remarks on the powers of Congress to pass the law of venue for the District of Columbia; which (it is submitted) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate had under consideration. It is then hoped that the communication appealing to the people to divert Congress from its legislative duty, will be answered by the passage of the law, so absolutely necessary for the attanment of the ends of justice in general, and the protection of the rights of the heirs of General Kosciusko and their attorney, G. Tochman, in particular.

ney, G. Tochman, in particular.
We have the honor, &c.,
LADISLAS WANKOWICZ, Grand nephew of Gen. Kosciusko. G. TOCHMAN, Attorney of the heirs.

\*Wednesday, the 28th inst., has been fixed by the crimi all court for the trial of cases here alluded to. G. T. Kentucky U. S. Senator offered to Henry Clay, bu

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot-by Telegraph. The report that Mr. Graves had been appointed U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Crittenden, is premature.

We have now information from Frankfort that Gov. Owsley promptly offered the office to Henry Clay, which he declined at once. No appointment has yet been made. Louisville, June

Nonle Emulation.—The democrats of Woodstock have resolved that the county of Shenandoah shall give to Cass and Butler thirteen hundred majority in November; and they recommend to all the democratic associations in the "Old Tenth" to inscribe upon their banners "one thousand three hundred majority for Gen. Cass, Gen. Butler, and Gen. Democracy."

and three hundred majority for Gen. Cass, Gen. Butter, and Gen. Democracy.

The Rockingham Register pledges old Rockingham for sixteen hundred majority—"a cool three hundred, at least," beyond Shepandoah.—Richmond Enquirer.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

Rumored Resignation of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin.— Fraternization of the Repealers and Orangemen.—The Irish League—Pescheira captured.—Austrians defeat-ed by the Pudmontese.—Markets, &c.

The following telegraphic despatch reached the Balti-more Sun at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, from their cor-

more Sun at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, from their correspondent at Boston:

The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of June, and consequently brings seven days later intelligence than that brought by the America.

Boston, June 26—8 o'clock, a. m.

The steamer Buena Vista arrived here last evening from Halifax, bringing the news by the steamer Britannia, bound for New York. I send you the following summary of the intelligence brought by her:

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Since the sailing of the steamer America, cotton has slightly receded, and may be quoted as follows: Mobile, fair, 44: New Orleans, fair, 44. The stock of cotton on hand on the 10th of June was 512,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—Best western canal flour, 27s.

BRADSTUFFS.—Best western canal flour, 27s. to 25s. per bbl.—being the same as at the sailing of the America Wheat, red, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; white, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel of 70 lbs. The quotations by the America were, for red wheat, 6s. 6d. a 7s. 5d.; for white, 7s. 6d. a 8s. Indian corn is quoted at 32s. to 35s. per quarter of 4so lbs. On the sailing of the America it was quoted at 32s. to 36s. 6d.—showing a decline of 1s. 6d. per quarter.

Moxer.—The money market remained unaltered, and consols without change, since the sailing of the America. Consols 84å a 844.

Prance.

Paris is still in a turmoil, though the moderate party have been steadily getting control of the reins of government. Prince de Joinville has been arrested in Paris, having entered the country in direct violation of the act of banishment passed by the assembly against him in common with other members of the Orleans and Bourbon families.

Prince Louis Napoleon had obtained three returns to the National Assembly, which would place it beyond the power of government to interfere with his future residence in France, notwithstanding his former aspirations to royal authority.

power of government to interfere with his future residence in France, notwithstanding his former aspirations to royal authority.

Although matters were gradually becoming more tranquil in the capital, large crowds continued to assemble in various paris of the city. It had been found necessary to disperse these, which the guards accomplished without material disturbances.

The resignation of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin was still the subject of open conversation. His enemies had circulated the report that Lamartine was privy to the insurrectionary movement of the 15th of May. Cassidiere, who was deeply implicated in the affair, and arrested through the instrumentality of Lamartine, as charged him with having supplied arms to citizen Sobrier.

This had created great sensation, but few were willing to attach credit to it until confirmed by legal investigation. Theirs had been elected to one of the vacancies from Paris. He was already endeavoring to supplant Lamartine, and, from his connexion with the moderate party, it was probable he would succeed.

The projet of the French constitution indicates that the form of government will be democratic republican—united and indivisible. In the declaration of rights, there are recognised the great principle of gratuitous education and employment, and assistance to needy workmen.

The news from Lombardy is of the greatest importance.

Peschiera surrendered after an obstinate resistance with the Austrians, and is now securely in the hands of Charles

Albert.

A decisive battle had taken place at Gorto between the belligerents. Thirfy thousand Austrians were completely defeated and routed by fifteen thousand Piedmontese. The pursuit was continued some distance from the place of action by the Italian cavalry; the Austrian forces being completely broken up and flying in all directions over the country.

Pope Plus had recovered his popularity with the people.

The Narvaez government was putting down its oppo

nents by arbitrary measures. Arrests continued to be made at Madrid. All the British residents at Cadiz had been compelled to furnish security for their conduct.

Ireland.

Agitation was on the increase in Ireland, with indications of a speedy crisis. The Repeal Association and the Orange Confederation have fraternized, under the title of the "Irish League," to continue to agitate constitutional repeal. The confederation had issued a manifesto, signed by Smith O'Brien, in terms no less defiant of British law and rule than Mitchell's effusions.

Trade was slightly depressed during the week, owing to the revival of political sgittation. Holders of produce were anxious to realize; consequently there was a declining tendency in the market. The tone of the cotton marke was stale and subdued. Holders were anxious to realize

was stale and subdued. Holders were anxious to realize even at roceded prices.

The corn market was inactive with symptoms of decline. Wheat had fallen 2d. to 3d. per 70 pounds, and a fair business was done at this abatement of prices. Corn was 5s, per 470 lbs. lower; yellow 34s. and white 32s. per qr. Meal 2s. 6d. per bbl. lower, and extremely dull; white meal 13s. 6d.; yellow 14s 3d. a 14s. 6d. per 198 lbs. Flour had declined 6d. per bbl. with an improving demand at that rate.

tery, Class 27, drawn June 24, 1848. J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. 51, 35, 39, 61, 2, 49, 58, 65, 14, 43, 21, 40, 22. On Tuesday, June 27, 1848. VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class 28. CAPITALS.
\$22,000 | 1 prize of
12,000 | 2 do
6,000 | 10 do
4,000 | 10 do

We, We. Tickets \$5-Halves \$2 50-Quarters \$1 25. On Saturday, July 1, 1848, VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class 29, draws.

Robinson & Eldred's Great National Circus,

The largest and best conducted Equestrian Establish the United States, the United States,

Will. exhibit in Washington, on Four-and-a-half street, near Pennsylvania avenue, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 31, 4th, 5th, and 6th. Monday, 3d, doors open at 2 and 7 o'dlock, p. m. Tuesday, 4th, doors open at 9 a.m. and 2 and 7 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday, doors open at 2 and 7

Wednesday and Thursday, doors open at 2 and 7 Adm. in.
Admittance 50 cents, children half price.
Ladies unattended by gentlemen will not be admitted.
N. B.—The celebrated Italian trick clown, Signor Felix carlo, and family, are attached to this troupe.
Comfortable and appropriate seats will be reserved for

RICH Lace Shawis, Mantillas, and Scarfe.—WAL-TER HARPER & CO., Pennsylvania avenue, be-tween 9th and 10th streets, have this day received a large and beautiful assortment of the above desirable lace goods, together with capes, collars, and cuffs.

Also, a variety of summer silks, bereges, grensdine, and French lawns, purchased recently at auction in New York at a great sacrifice.

Our friends and purchasers generally are respectfully re-quested to call and judge for themselves. We are running off many handsome styles of summer goods at very reduced prices.

June 27—eo3:if

QUEENS OF ENGLAND, by Agnes Strickland, 12th vol.; Biographical and Political History of Congress, by rl. G. Wheeler, I vol., 1848; B-thune's British Female Poets, I vol., 1848: Evangeline, by Longfellow, I vol., 1848; Bryant's Poems, full and complete edition, I vol., 1848, price §1 25; Hactenus, by Tapper, author of Proverbial Philosophy, I vol., 1848; Diplomatic and Official Papers of Daniel Webster, while Secretary of State, I vol., 1845; Domestic Animals of the Farm, by Allen—their breeding, rearing, feeding, and management, I vol., 1848.

June 27

SHORT HAND.

WOODHOUSE'S Practical Stenography, I vol., London Short Hints on Short Hand, by an Old Reporter; I pocket vol., London Standard of Short Hand; I vol., London Hinton's Easy and Practical System of Short Hand; I vol., London Just imported direct from London, by

Also, Bigelow's self-taught Stenographe r Toundrow's Guide to Short Hand Gould's Art of Short Handwriung. June 17, 1848

300 LABORERS WANTED. WANTED on the Rappahannock Canal three hundred Frish or German laborers. Liberal wages given country perfectly healthy. June 13—3taw6w

LATTERS of Brs. Adams, wife of John Adams, with an Introductory Memoir, by her grandson, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—Fourth and enlarged edition, convaining also the letters addressed by John Quincy Adams to his son on the study of the Bible—complete in I volume.

June 16

F. TAYLOR.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From our New York Corres

New York, June 25, 1848.

Two steamers—the Sarah Sands and Britannia—are overdue, and their arrival is anxiously looked for. It is supposed by some that the intelligence they will bring will be second in importance only to that which announced the downfall of kings, and the establishment of a republic in France. It can easily be conceived, by any one familiar—and who is not t—with the impulsive nature and rash valor of Irishmen, that no power of government or influence of leaders can easily keep them quiet after the unwonted outrage perpertated upon them in the person of the martyr Mitchell. And if there should be an outbreak, who can forcell the end of the bloody struggle which will ensue, or what shall result from the conflict! Alas! poor, downfooden Ireland! Unnumbered woes are yours; and an aprising now, when you are not spaire prepared, may sink another rivet through your chains!

A very singular case of villany came to the notice of the police yesterday. A captain of one of our Liverpool vessels some four weeks since yielded himself up to the chains of one of the frail Cyprians who infest our city. Day after day passed, and our captain still preferred the chains of Cupid to those of his ship, until anxiety on the part of his friends produced inquiry, and, to their great astonishment, they discovered that the son of Neptune, after having been relieved of \$150, two watches, a quadrant, and various other articles, had been drugged, and was in a state of utter insensibility. His chère amic was consigned to the Tombs, and the abused sailor (his reason being almost gone) is now an immate of the Lunatic Asylum.

Night before last, a couple of our fire companies got up "a precious row." One of the whig aldermen—a member of one of the combatant parties—was present at the fight, and rather beaten. He is one of the leaders of the law-and-order party!

The Board of Trade of Moutreal and the local govern-

and rather beaten. He is one of the leaders of the law-andorder party!

The Board of Trade of Montreal and the local government have recently come to points. The board, in a petition to the Queen, &c. of England, demands that the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be free; otherwise
"New York would become the great entrepot of the Canada trade, which would have the effect of creating a unity
of interest, both commercial and political, between Canada
and the United States." The provincial secretary was
thereupon directed to censure these expressions. This he
did; but the board was not to be frightened, and so "came
back" upon the secretary with a few more home truths.
Thus stands the matter now, and "a very pretty quarrel it
is."

The post office bill of Senator Niles receives universa-The post office bill of Senator Niles receives universal approbation up here. The present law is onerous and very obnoxious. I have no hesitation in declaring—and I have opportunities of information—that the statute, as it now stands, by reason of one of its burdensome provisions, has decreased at least twenty-five per cent the spread of information through the circulation of newspapers.

To-day is cool, clear, and pleasant. Hundreds are thronging over to green and grassy Hoboken, to enjoy its pleasant prospects, and breathe in the soft southeast breeze that meets you in the face like a marmur from the ocean! There is health and strength and life itself in such a day.

BALTIMORE, June 26-5 p.

Much anxiety was evined. Irish citizens, on hearing that the Britannia's news was in New York, to ascertain the course of events in Ireland. It will be seen, however, by the simmasy of news I send you, that but little change had taken place up to that time in the affairs of the Green Isle. Agitation continued to an extent unprecedented, and the lion was still bearded in his den, notwithstanding the conviction and transportation of Mitchanprecedented, and the iton was still bearded in his den, notwithstanding the conviction and transportation of Mirchell. It will be seen that no mention is made in the news from Ireland of the reported death of Mrs. Mitchell; which we may therefore presume to be incorrect.

The large Roman Amphitheatre on Calvert street was destroyed by fire (the work of an incendiary) on Saturday night. The workmen were to have commenced to day to tear it down, to make room for the new depot for the Sus-

tear it down, to make room for the new depot for the Sus-quehanna railroad.

There is every prospect at present that many thousands of our citizens will visit Washington to-morrow week, to participate in the ceremonies attendant on the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Monument.

The Hon. Stevenson Archer, chief judge of the court of appeals of the Western shore of Maryland, died this morn-ing at his residence, near Bell Air, in Harford county, after an illness of but a few days; during which, we learn, he suffered very severely. suffered very severely.

THE MARKETS.—In the Baltimore market, this morning

THE MARKETS.—In the Battimore market, this morning, the news by the Britunnia did not affect the flour market. Holders are asking \$562\for Howard street, but no buyers. At New York, this morning, the receipt of the steamer's news had unsettled the market for breadstiffs. Transactions moderate at \$5 25 for Oswego, and \$5 48 a \$5 50 for

tions moderate at \$5 25 for Cawego, and \$5 43 a \$5 50 for common Generoe. Southern brands are held at \$6 12]. Corn meal \$2 43. Rye flour \$3 68 a \$3 75.

Transactions in wheat are moderate at 115 a 120 cents for red; Genesse white at 125 a 130 cents.

Sales of yellow corn at 52 a 54 cents, and mixed at 43 a 50 cents. Rye 75 a 80 cents. Oats 43 cents.

Nothing special to notice in provisions, except that pork is held higher. No change in groceries.

The news by the Britannia has had a depressing effect on cotton, and unsettled the market. Buyers are asking a concession, but holders have not yet given way. No sales, by which to sattle prices. concession, but holders have not yet given we by which to settle prices. Whiskey 22 a 22½ cents per gallon, and dull.

MASONIC.—An adjourned meeting of the R. W Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia will be holden at Masonic Hall, corner of E and 19th streets, on Wednesday, 28th inst, at 4 o'clock p. m. The officers and members of the Grand Lodge are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before it.

Members of subordinate lodges, and sojourning brethren in good standing, are invited.

By order of the M. W. Grand Master:

CHAS. S. FRAILEY.

Grand Secretary.

June 27-2t

(c) MASONIC.—A special meeting of Federal Lodge No. 1, will be held at Masonic Hell this (Tuesday) afternoon, June 27, at 4 o'clock precisely. Punctual and general attendance is desired, as business of importance will be transacted. The regular communication of Federal Lodge will also be held at 8 o'clock. All brethren in good standing are fraternally invited to

June 27-1t

By order of R. W. M. R. J. POWELL,

63-Temperance Meeting.—Under the auspices of the Grand Division, assisted by the subordinate divisions of the Sons of Temperance of the District of Columbia, will be held at Temperance Hall on E street, on Tuesday evening, 27th instant, at 8 o'clock. The Sons, Daughters, and Cadets are requested to appear in regalia. General Samuel F. Cary, of Chio, M. W. P., and head of the order in the United States, will address the meeting. The name of Gen. Cary is sufficient to insure a crowded house; other prominent speakers will be present. The public are respectfully invited. JOHN D. CLARK, JOHN GARRETT, R. GRAY CAMPBELL, Grand Division.

gg-Rally, Democrats, one and all, for Cass, Butler, and our country.—The democrats of the Second ward are respectfully requested to meet at the German Hall, on that street, near the corner of F, on this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Cass and Butler Association for the ward.

By order of the committee on organization.

June 27.

(23-The Jackson Democratic Association will meet pursuant to adjournment, at Jackson Hall, on Wednesde, evening, the 28th instant. DAVID HENRY WOOD,

June 27

(c)-Notice Democrats of the 4th Ward.—A meeting will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, over the office of Walker & Kimmell, on C street. As matters of much importance will be submitted to their consideration, a full attendance is, therefore, respectfully requested.

NOTICE to those intending to offer proposals for Printing for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1848-'49:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1848. Congress, by its resolution of June 14, 1845, having rescinded its former resolution of February 16, 1843, which required that the "table of pay of officers" of the Navy should be printed in the Navy Register, those intending to make proposals for the printing for the Navy Department are therefore informed that said table will not be included in the contract; thereby making the number of pages about 37 less than are specified in the blank processls.

J. Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy.

[Nat. Int.] June 27-3t

FOR RENT.—The very large and convenient house and premises on F, between 13th and 14th streets, occupied by me as a boarding-house for many years.

The locality and nature of the improvements are such as to render it one of the most desirable establishments for a general extensive boarding-house in the city.

Also for rent, the large adjoining house, now occupied by N. P. Trist, esc.

Also for rent, the large adjoining house, now occupied N. P. Trist, esq.
For terms, &c., apply at the house to ANNA COCHRAN. June 27—3t